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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Doings at the State Capitol.

The General Apportionment Bill.

Local Charities Get Nothing.

The Equalization Bill Passed by the House.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 26, 1872.

SENATE.

The General Appropriation Bill

Was considered. All the local charities added last night, aggregating $50,000, were voted down this morning by 14 to 17. On motion of Mr. Buckalew, the clause containing the *Legislative Journal* contract for next session was defeated.

Mr. Humphreys moved to restore the section struck out by the Senate committee appropriating $5,000 to the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh. This was supported by Messrs. Anderson, Mutman, Straub and Humphreys, and opposed by Mr. White. The motion to restore the section was agreed to, yeas 21, nays 5.

Mr. Delameter moved an appropriation of three thousand dollars each to the Titusville Ladies' Hospital and Meadville Sisters of Charity, which was lost.

The general appropriation bill was considered till late in the evening session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ballentine introduced a bill extending the general manufacturing and mining law to Allegheny county.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills were passed: Supplement for the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company; incorporating the Monongahela Gas Company of Pittsburgh; incorporating the Heat and Gas Light Company of Allegheny county; changing the lines and location of Water street in Birmingham.

The following House bills were passed: Giving power to the Councils of Pittsburgh to equalize the valuation of taxable real estate within the city for city purposes, amended by Mr. Taylor making the Board of Revisors consist of one from each ward; providing for the more effectual lighting with gas of the streets and avenues in cities, towns and boroughs in Allegheny county, which authorizes councils to order gas companies to extend gas mains on streets where deemed advisable. A bill originating in the House providing for more speedy and safe collection of taxes in Pittsburgh, was opposed by Mr. Taylor, and killed.

Oil Inspection Bill Defeated.

TITUSVILLE, PA., March 26.—A telegram from Harrisburg to-night says the Inspection Bill is defeated, which is considered as another plank drawn from under the tottering South Improvement Company.

SOUTHWESTERN BORDER.

A Mexican General Indicted by a U. S. Court in Texas for Levying War Against the United States.—The Latest from Matamoras.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, March 26.—The United States District Court, Judge Morrill presiding, being the first Federal Court held here for several years, has concluded its session. Many convictions for smuggling and breaches of the internal revenue laws have occurred. The Judge exercised clemency in sentencing the criminals, as the Federal laws on this frontier had been neglected so long that such crimes had come to be looked upon as not venal. He warned them that hereafter offenders would have due notice that the laws must be enforced. The Grand Jury indicted Mexican Gen. John N. Cortina for levying war against the United States, and has made a presentment of the facts of armed bands of Mexican raiders stealing cattle on the Texas border to the court, for the purpose of receiving protection from the United States Government. The court adjourns to-day until October.

MATAMORAS, March 26.—Gen. Quiroga, with six hundred cavalry, started for Monterey, leaving Gen. Hinojoso in command of Camargo. Gen. Cortina has advanced into the State of Nueva Leon, and threatens Quiroga's communication with the interior. The revolution north of the Sierra Madre appears to be waning. The forced loan at Monterey is being mercilessly exacted. Some foreign mercantile houses have been closed, and merchants, J. Ulrich, United States Consul among others, imprisoned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1872.

OUTLAWS KILLED.

A Wilmington, N. C., dispatch says the outlaws Henry Berry and "Boss" Strong have been killed.

HARDLY PROBABLE.

M. Jules Favre, in his testimony before the Committee of the French Assembly, broadly intimated that Mr. Washburne and some American officers aided Prussian spies during the late war.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL ANDERSON.

The funeral of the late General Robert Anderson will take place on Wednesday, April 3, unless the relatives residing in Ohio meanwhile express a wish for a date. The Seventh and Twenty-first regiments of New York National Guard will act as an escort. Of the regular army there will be present four foot batteries of artillery, including battery E, under Taylor, and battery H, Captain Haskin, which formed General Anderson's command while Major of the First Artillery, during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. There will also be a section of light artillery from Battery K, First United States Artillery, and four companies of the Eighth United States Infantry. Thirty-second Regiment New York Vounteers, known during the war as the "Anderson Zouaves" as well as the Old Guard and several Masonic bodies have also ordered their services and will probably take part.

Arrived, the steamer America from Bremen.

THE SOUTH IMPROVEMENT COMPANY EXTINGUISHED.

The oil merchants of this city say the result of yesterday's meeting of oil producers and railway officials will be to effectually extinguish the Southern Improvement Company. There is a general opinion that the company will be immediately dissolved.

ALL SORTS.

Green, the bogus Broadway banker, on arraignment to-day, pleaded not guilty. His trial takes place to-morrow.

At a meeting of Erie directors to-day, Edward H. Green was elected director in place of Jay Gould. A committee of creditors of the defunct Boston and New York Express Company had a conference with them in reference to a chattel mortgage securing the Erie claim against the express company.

The society of Morocco Dressers of Brooklyn are on strike, and some society men badly beat a man not of the society who wanted to work.

The *Post* has a rumor that William Hensey Cooke has returned here in the interest of Tweed. It is reported that he has had several interviews with the members of the ring, and to have made overtures to the District Attorney.

Two log huts, eighteen feet high and twenty feet square, were discovered in digging for the foundation for a new building in the rear of No. 82 Sullivan street. One was evidently a residence of primitive times and the other a little shed.

The *Post* gives a report that the present Erie directors have made an arrangement with Jay Gould, by which for a consideration all proxies to stock standing in his name, or those officials of which he has been or is a member, will be passed over to them.

Twelve cases of small-pox the past twenty-four hours. Vaccination continues on a great scale.

The Emigration Commissioners have refused to permit the sale of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tickets in Castle Garden. Eighteen thousand three hundred emigrants arrived this year to date, against 10,007 last year.

Thirty-six mash tubs and worm tubs were destroyed by revenue officers in Brooklyn today—but no illicit whisky was found.

It is believed the Central Underground Railroad will obtain the franchise of Broadway. Friends assert they have seventy-five votes in the Assembly.

On the 17th of May, 1857, James O'Donnell was killed in a brawl, in Rooseville street, by Michael Hayes, who immediately thereafter fled to California, where he was until last week, when he was met by a brother of the deceased, who went before the grand jury and gave Hayes indictment. To-day Hayes was arrested on a bench warrant.

Revolutionists Again Defeated in Mexico—The Leaders Leaving the Country.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 17, *via* HAVANA, March 26.—Manuel Asperas has left the capital for the United States for the purpose of obtaining a seat in the mixed commission in session in Washington.

The government troops attacked and defeated after a fight of six hours, the insurgents in the State of Tabasco. The revolution in Tabasco is considered over, all the leaders having fled.

Porfirio Diaz is reported to have gone to New York, and other leaders of the insurrection are said to have gone to Northern Mexico by steamer from Vera Cruz to Havana, and thence to New Orleans, where they again embark for Brazos Santiago.

An explosion of sulphur occurred in Poltzville, near Ashland, Pa., yesterday evening, by which seven men were burned, some of them it is thought fatally.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Negotiations for the Withdrawal of German Troops from France.

PARIS, March 26.—Marshal Bazaine has received permission to publish a pamphlet justifying his conduct at Metz.

The Council General of the Department of the Seine has voted an appropriation of 18,000,000 francs for the schools of Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* again asserts that negotiations are proceeding between France and Germany looking to the speedy liberation of French territory from the presence of German troops, and that Emperor William favorably inclines toward some arrangement by which this result may be attained. The German government, says the *Constitutionnel*, is willing to order the evacuation of that portion of France now occupied by its troops, on the immediate payment of 500,000,000 francs of war indemnity, and the remaining half milliard of francs in yearly installments.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch from Paris says if the negotiations for the withdrawal of German troops from French territory prove successful, the National Assembly will be dissolved.

English Coast Defenses.

LONDON, March 26.—Lord Muncaster, a conservative, has been returned to Parliament from West Cumberland.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Macfie, member from Leith, called attention to the disgraceful neglect of precautions for the protection of Scotland against a foreign foe, and moved that the coast defenses near Leith and Glasgow be strengthened. Sir Robert Anstruther seconded the motion.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, admitted the plausibility of the motion, but argued that Liverpool should be properly defended first, then Glasgow. There was no danger for Edinburg. Even Paul Jones did not attempt an attack in that quarter. It should be remembered that the great improvement made in torpedoes had revolutionized the systems of coast and harbor defense. The motion was supported by Lord Elcho, Messrs. Miller and Kinnaid, and Sir James Elphinstone, but was finally negatived by the House without without division.

The University test bill was debated and passed its second reading by a large majority.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 26.—A motion was made in the House of Commons, last night, by Chancellor Lowe, for the immediate reduction of fifty per cent. in coal duties, which was carried.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Saturday and Monday next will be observed as holidays in this city.

BERLIN, March 26.—Emperor William has completely recovered from his recent illness.

Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, is in Sicily.

Bebel Liebknecht, who was on trial at Leipsig for high treason, has been convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The Empress of Russia has gone to the Crimea.

ROME, March 26.—Victor Emanuel is in Florence.

PARIS, March 26.—The report that Mr. Washburne and Count Remusat had negotiated a literary convention is officially denied.

It is reported that France has given final notice of the abrogation of the commercial treaties with Belgium.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—The Sultan will visit Lyons in May, and will also attend the Exposition there that month.

MADRID, March 26.—The report that the Spanish frigates Gerona and Arapiles were ordered to Venezuela to demand satisfaction for an insult to the Spanish Consul is unfounded. The vessels were ordered to Havana.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 26—5:00 P. M.—Consols, money 93¼; account 93¼@93⅝. American bonds—5 20s, 62, 92¾; 5-20s, 65, 93½; 5-20s, 67, 93½; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, March 26.—5 20s, 92, 96¾.

PARIS, March 26.—Rentes 72 92c.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Cotton dull; mid-ling uplland 11d. California white wheat 11s 9d@11s 11d; red spring 10s 10s@10s 11d. Flour 24s. Pittsburg amber 8s. Flour 26s@26 6d. Corn 28s 3d. Cheese 70s.

Not Guilty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 26, 1872.

Sawyer Congsderf, who, with Charles Riblet, was arrested some time since for the larceny of goods, money, &c., from Mrs. Wright's millinery store, and for being interested with Riblet in the forgery of a check for eight hundred dollars, had his case tried before the Court of Common Pleas of this county. He was found not guilty. Riblet has not yet been tried.

Convention of Railroad Ticket Agents.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—The Convention of Railroad General Ticket Agents met at the Galt House to-day. Sixty-six lines were represented. Organization: President, E. A. Ford, Atlantic and Pacific road; Vice President, S. E. Carey, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern; Secretary, Samuel Powell, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Executive Committee, A. F. Pearson, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; W. P. Johnson, Illinois Central; W. L. Danley, Nashville and Chattanooga. New York, September 20th, was selected as the place and time for the next meeting. The report of the Executive Committee was read and a general discussion ensued, pending which the convention adjourned till to-morrow morning. An invitation was extended to the members visit the Mammoth Cave.

OBITUARY.

Hilary Brunot.

This venerable and worthy citizen, one of the oldest natives of the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, died in Allegheny city yesterday, full of years and full of honors, at the residence of his son, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Mr. Brunot had reached the ripe age of seventy-seven, having been born in Philadelphia in 1795, two years after which date his father, the late Felix Brunot, removed with his family to Pittsburgh, then a mere frontier post. In his youth Mr. Brunot exhibited a predilection for military studies, and received an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1814, a few weeks after that event fleshing his young sword at the battle of Fort Erie, and being promoted for gallant conduct. Resigning his commission in 1821 he entered upon business pursuits, and was for many years a manufacturer of white lead in this city. Mr. Brunot was repeatedly chosen to represent his ward in the City Councils, but retired from active life to devolence and philanthropy.

John Grayson.

Another veteran journalist of Pennsylvania is gone. Mr. John Grayson, of Meadville, died at his residence in that town last week at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Grayson was born in Ireland, but emigrated to this country at quite an early age. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 he entered the Union service, and on account of his meritorious and distinguished conduct was promoted to the position of militia captain. After the close of the war he was offered an important command in the regular army, which he declined. In 1817 he issued the first number of the Meadville *Examiner*, and occupied the editorial chair until 1839. He was appointed Register of Wills in 1830, and reappointed in 1835, Governor Porter appointed him Prothonotary on the 5th of February, 1839, and in October of the same year—the amended Constitution of Pennsylvania having made the office elective—he was chosen by the people of the county to fill the same office for three years. In 1843 Governor Porter appointed him one of the Associate Judges for five years. He was appointed Pension Agent by President Pierce, and continued in the same office during Buchanan's administration. He lived in retirement during the past few years of his life.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Rumors that Governor Gratz Brown's nomination would not be pressed by his friends at the Cincinnati Conference are corrected by the Missouri *Republican*, chief organ of the party. That journal says "Governor Brown will be urged for the nomination by all the influence the Missouri Liberals may legitimately possess. Incidentally it is funny to have the ultra-conservative *Republican* talking of its faction as "Liberals."

The suggestion has been advanced that the nomination of Judge Davis at Cincinnati would add great strength to the ticket his name was on in the Southern States. The people there would "Hurrah for Davis" with the wildest enthusiasm, tens of thousands of them thinking it must be Jeff. This is a novel and original idea, and should not be lost sight of in the organization and engineering of the wonderful Third Party.

Even the *World* admits that the colored people are an important political element in the Southern States, and says that, "if the truth be told, it is the fact might be recognized at the outset of our national contest—the colored people are for Grant now and all the time."

Senator Sumner has not yet reached the "Where am I to go" stage of Webster, the Boston *Journal* thinks. "It is his misfortune, not his fault," that the present rulers are in circulation about his future course. It is confident, however, that Mr. Sumner will never be found in arms against the Republican party, and the Cincinnati movement, it divides, is simply in the interests of the Democracy—Mr. Sumner's life-long enemies.

STATE POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says: "We last Sunday gave the estimate of the friends of General Hartranft as to the status of the different delegates elected to the State Convention. A friend of one of the other candidates for the Gubernatorial position says that, thus far, ninety-five delegates have been chosen, twenty-nine of whom are for Jordan, twenty-six for Hartranft, twelve for Ketchum, ten for White, five for Packer, three for Lilly, and ten doubtful."

SECOND EDITION.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. ROBERTS introduced a bill to secure uniformity in the gauge of railroads of the United States, providing that the Postmaster General shall require as one of the terms of contracts with railroads for carrying mails that the gauge shall be four feet eight and one-half inches, at the expiration of one-half the duration of such contracts, subject to a reduction of one-fifth of their pay therefor, and also requiring the department in making contracts for carrying through mails to discriminate against railroads that have other gauges, these provisions not to apply, however, to narrow-gauge roads, the gauges of which do not exceed three feet six inches.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report an amendment to any bill reducing the taxes which shall repeal the internal revenue laws now on the statute, placing taxes as follows: The tax on illuminating gas, taxes imposed by section 110 of the Internal Revenue act of 1864, as subsequently amended, and all taxes payable by stamps except such as relate to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars.

Mr. MORTON objected to its present consideration, and Mr. Morrill withdrew the resolution.

The tariff bill came up. Mr. SCOTT moved to lay aside the tariff bill for the purpose of taking up the House bill to make tea and coffee free.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the tea and coffee trade was paralyzed by uncertainty as to the action of Congress, and for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the Senate on the subject, he would agree that the House bill making tea and coffee free should be taken up, though he would not vote for it.

The House bill was taken up, and Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment providing that it should go into effect on the first day of July next; also, that tea and coffee in bond on the first day of July shall be free, and the duties that shall have been paid on tea and coffee in bond on that day be refunded.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend so as to put salt on the free list on and after the passage of the act.

Mr. HAMLIN suggested that he should add coal, but Mr. TRUMBULL said he preferred to have them voted on separately.

Mr. SHERMAN said if these amendments were to be passed, they would defeat the object they had in view in consenting to lay the tariff bill aside.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he wished to bring the Senate to a direct vote on salt. He said that the people would be relieved of five times as much per head by repealing the duty on woolen goods as by making tea and coffee free.

Mr. MORTON said he believed we could make tea and coffee free, make the proposed reduction of one per cent. on the articles enumerated in the second section of the Senate tariff bill, and repeal all internal revenue taxes except on spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, and still pay off fifty millions of the public debt next year; and therefore he gave notice that he should move an amendment leaving tea and coffee free, and repealing all laws imposing taxes by stamps, except on spirits, fermented liquors, snuff and cigars, and all laws imposing taxes on banks. The repeal to take effect on the 1st of October, 1872.

Mr. SCOTT said that if Mr. Morton's amendment should prevail, he [Scott] would think it a waste of time to consider the tariff bill any further, and would yield the whole subject again to the chairman of the Committee on Finance (Sherman).

The question was then taken on Mr. Trumbull's amendment to include salt, and it was rejected, yeas 19, nays 29. The amendment to include coal was also rejected, yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. MORTON then offered as amendment to the pending House bill the whole of the tariff bill reported from the Senate Finance Committee, except the provisions relating to tea and coffee.

Mr. SCOTT appealed to him to withdraw the amendment, but he declined to do so. The amendment was then rejected, yeas 22, nays 26.

Mr. MORTON then offered an amendment of which he had given notice.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered the free list in the Senate bill as a substitute for Morton's amendment.

Mr. SUMNER said he would vote for Morton's amendment, although he regarded it as incomplete, because it would leave undistributed the Internal Revenue stockholders Low burdening the country. The question should be left to the discretion of anybody. The bill ought to contain a positive provision of extermination against the whole tribe.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, of the Treasury had power to discharge unnecessary revenue officers, and that it must be left to him or an executive officer to judge how many could be spared.

Mr. Morrill's substitute for Morton's amendment was adopted, yeas 33, nays 13.

Mr. WRIGHT then moved to add second section of the Finance Committee bill reducing the duties ten per cent. on textile fabrics and manufactures of iron, steel, earthenware, glass ware, leather and India rubber. Agreed to, yeas 22, nays 17.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that to-morrow he would offer the tariff bill as reported from the Committee on Finance as a substituted for the pending House bill.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would renew his amendment for the reducion of internal taxes.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would offer an amendment to make salt free. Several other notices of amendments were given, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill authorizing a site for a depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company on Sixth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and the canal, came up as unfinished business. A good deal of excitement prevailed over the bill, it being regarded as a contest between the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio companies, the latter company desiring to share in the accommodations, and have a site granted for a depot on the Smithsonian depot. There was a great deal of filibustering.

After spending the day in voting on motions to adjourn alternately with motions to take a recess, but without coming to any conclusion or solution of the difficulty, Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, presented the testimony taken before that Committee in the matter of the failure of National Banks, with a resolution that it is the opinion of the committee that the successful working of the Currency Bureau required a change in the head of that bureau. The testimony and report were ordered printed, to be called up for future action.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1872.

MR. SUMNER OBJECTS TO GIVING EVIDENCE IN THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Arms Committee to-day examined Senator Patterson, who stated conversations he had had with the Marquis de Chambrun. The latter informed him a year ago that the French Consul at New York and Remington and Ingalls were in some way mixed up with personal interests in the sale of arms to the French, but as he was a French subject, he could not have access to the books of the War and Treasury Departments to ascertain the facts. He, however, confidentially told the Secretary of the Treasury, and related the conversation he had with Chambrun. The Secretary thought there had been no fraud in the sales, and no violation of the international law or treaty stipulations. This was at the close of the session, when the matter dropped. Chambrun said that three or four million dollars had changed between the American and French Governments, and his object was to get facts to be used in connection with charges against the French Consul in New York. In his further conversation Mr. Patterson said that Chambrun told him that he suspected that C. K. Garrison and John Hoey were in collusion for the sale of arms. The witness [Mr. Patterson] did not know how Sumner obtained a copy of the letter from Remington to Lecesne, nor did he know how Chambrun obtained a copy, or had knowledge that any American citizen or government official was directly or indirectly interested in the sale of arms except what he heard from Chambrun.

Mr. Patterson testified that at the suggestion of Senator Morton he showed the President a copy of Remington's letter. The President expressed a good deal of surprise when the letter was shown him, and said he did not think it would turn out that there was any fraud in the sale of arms, and expressed his anxiety to have the matter investigated, saying if any persons were shown to be implicated in fraudulent transactions they should be brought to punishment. The President thought witness should say so to the Secretary of War, and he did so. The Secretary manifested a good deal of feeling, and said the whole business had been transacted with great propriety; that every transaction connected with the sale of arms was a matter of record, and that he would have it investigated and make a report to Congress.

Senator Sumner came into the room and read a protest against being examined, on the grounds that a Senator acts on his responsibility under sanction of his oath, and the Constitution says he shall not be and cannot be interrogated as to his conversation with other Senators, or as to confidential communications, and also that the constitution of the Committee was contrary to constitutional law, its members being unfriendly to the investigation. Mr. Patterson was directed to be served on Mr. Sumner to appear to-morrow.

Engine House of the Mingo Iron Works Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 26, 1872.

The engine house of the Mingo Iron Works, at Mingo Junction, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The engine and machinery were but slightly damaged, and the works will not be stopped.

Wolf's brewery, a saloon and two dwelling houses were destroyed by fire in Stillwater, Minn., Monday night. Two men, one the book-keeper in the saloon, and the other a laborer in the brewery, whose names are not given, perished in the flames. Two others barely escaped.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A National Narrow-Gauge Project.

Youngstown and Chicago Railroad.

Roads Projected and Under Way.

Youngstown and Chicago.

We learn from the Alliance, O., *Local* that the Youngstown and Chicago Railway Company have filed a certificate of incorporation at the office of the Secretary of State. The road will commence at a point on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway at the village of Alliance, Stark county, and from thence will pass through Stark and Mahoning counties to Youngstown. The capital stock of the company is $500,000. The corporators are John Hunter, James Mollins, W. Jones, Hugh Laughlin and Nathan Ball.

Another Narrow-Gauge Road in Pennsylvania.

A charter for the Reading and Rehrersburg Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company has passed both houses of the Legislature. The road is to be commenced within five years and finished within ten years, and shall be of a gauge or gauges not exceeding three feet, as the directors of said company shall determine, and to run from the city of reading to Rehrersburg, by way of Bernville, with the right to build lateral roads, not exceeding ten miles in length, from the point of intersection with the main branch, and with the right to connect with any other railroad. The capital stock of the company is to consist of one thousand shares at fifty dollars each, which stock may be increased from time to time, by a vote of the stockholders. The company also have a right to issue their bonds, not exceeding $1,000 in amount for every mile of the road, which bonds are to be secured by a mortgage on the road. In relation to the settlement of damages the provisions of the act of 1849 and its supplements will apply. The Reading *Times* states that the part of Berks county to be traversed by the road is rich in mineral wealth, and in point of agricultural productiveness will compare with any other section of the State. It is believed that from the town of Rehrersburg alone 100,000 bushels of grain will be shipped over the road annually. Besides this the coal, freight, passenger travel and business that will spring up along the line, to say nothing of the splendid water power to be had along the Tulpehocon, and the opening up of a country that has for years wanted a railroad, will ensure an early return for the money invested.

A National Narrow Gauge Enterprise.

We take what follows from an article in the Chicago *Railway Review*:

Mr. Ph. Lee Anthony, of Little Rock, Ark., in a letter addressed to the San Antonio *Herald*, gives the outlines of a scheme with which he is connected as President of the Company.

The project is that of an air line narrow gauge railway from St. Louis to Alexandria and Alexandra in Louisiana, *via* Little Rock and Pine Bluff with a branch from Little Rock, eastward, to Osceola, and an air line to Washington City, New York and Boston: westward, by Hot Springs and Ultima Thule to the Thirty-second parallel of Texas Pacific Railway to Starr Station or Grand View, and thence from Washington to the Pacific. This is claimed as the shortest line that can be built in the territory of the United States from ocean to ocean. A shorter line would involve the crossing of Mexico to Mazatlan, the best harbor on the Pacific co.st. The line proposed is a continuance of the route known as Texas Pacific from Clarksville in Red River county, Texas thence by Canton, in Van Zandt, Marlin, in Falls, Austin, in Travis, San Antonio, in Bexar, and Laredo, in Webb county, Texas, to Nuevo Laredo, in Tamaulipas, and through the States of Durango and Sinaloa to Mazatlan. The distance thro. Texas will be about 500 miles, over a splendid country for railways, and about the same distance in Mexico.

Texas has made a liberal donation to the 32d parallel or Texas Pacific Railway, and Mr. Anthony is of the opinion that if this road were properly presented, Texas would be equally disposed to be liberal to a railway running through her capital and the heart of the country, and would do her full share in railway enterprises through her territory, and no doubt is entertained that the States of Coahuilla, Durango and Sinaola would also give liberal donations. The road that would compete for the Asiatic trade and carry the rich productions of Japan, China and the East Indies over her soil.

Matters in Bedford County.

The Bedford *Inquirer* of a late date says: A number of new railroad projects are now under consideration in our county. One is projected to Centerville in Cumberland Valley, about fifteen miles distant—it will run through valuable deposits of ore though its whole length. Another is projected to connect with the Berlin and Johnstown road by way of Dexter's gap or Burns' hollow. Another is talked of to Johnstown by way of Pavia—still another is under consideration to McKee's gap to connect with the Morrison's Cove road. These are all for the western part of the county. In the eastern part we have the South Pennsylvania coming up the east side of Broad Top to connect with the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad. We also hear of a proposal to extend the Western Railroad to connect with the Bedford and Bridgeport Road on the Maryland line. These routes run through valuable minerals, ore, coal, &c. While all are discussed, they will not all be built. Some of them, however, surely will be. Which will be the first to be completed by January next, the amount of aid obtained along the various routes in the way of subscription, releases, &c. We shall be pleased to see all built at an early day, and if not all as named, the routes run.

Denver and Rio Grande.

The pioneer narrow gauge, the Denver and Rio Grand Railroad, has finished grading and bridging its second division of forty-two miles, from Colorado Springs to Puebla, Colorado. Track laying will be commenced immediately, and by the middle of April regular trains will be running from Denver to the new depot. There was a great deal of filibustering.

After spending the day in voting on motions to adjourn alternately with motions to take a recess, but without coming to any conclusion or solution of the difficulty, Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, presented the testimony taken before that Committee in the matter of the failure of National Banks, with a resolution that it is the opinion of the committee that the successful working of the Currency Bureau required a change in the head of that bureau. The testimony and report were ordered printed, to be called up for future action.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The jury in the case of Comegys and Ludwig, the alleged check raisers, retired under charge of the Court at ten o'clock, and were not heard from during the balance of the day. They are in Court parlance, "hung." They may be able to come to a conclusion to-day, after last night's experience.

Conrad Sontag, of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, plead *nolo contendere* to three charges of selling liquor to minors—John Irwin, prosecutor. Sentence deferred.

Joseph Hart plead guilty to two charges of selling liquor on Sunday—Herman J. McGivern, prosecutor. Sentence deferred.

Leopold Hart, of the Fifteenth ward, plead guilty to selling liquors without license, on oath of Constable Thomas Mahar. The same defendant was indicted for felonious assault, and also for [illegible] on oath of John D. Hoerr. The jury acquitted on the first count, and found a verdict of guilty of resisting an officer.

Francis Kennedy plead guilty to a charge of selling liquor to a minor, on information of John Lurkie. Sentence deferred.

August Eichelman, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Thomas Cough, was convicted of simple assault.

Frank Hager, a green German, was tried for the larceny of a pair of boots, the property of Christopher Muschar. The testimony showed that Hager had been boarding and rooming with Muschar, and had taken a pair of boots belonging to the latter, which he had worn for two weeks and then returned. The owner declined to receive them, and demanded ten dollars in money. The money not having been paid an information for larceny was made. The jury found a verdict of not guilty of the "felonious taking" not having been made out.

Nancy Wright was tried for the larceny of a valise and sundry articles of woman's clothing, the property of Nancy Snyder. The prosecutrix testified that she left the valise in the office of lawyer Hazlep on Fifth street, while she went to the country, and some weeks afterwards the goods were found in the possession of the defendant. There was no evidence to show the "felonious taking" of the goods, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

John Babylon, of Indiana township, was tried for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of Constable John Meyers. Jury out.

Thomas Hahn, a conductor on the Monongahela Inclined Plane, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred by D. J. Myers. Mr. Myers stated that he entered the car, but the conductor refused to carry him unless he would pay eight cents—alleging that he owed two fares. This Myers denied, but tendered the amount for the trip. The conductor refused to take the single fare, assaulted Myers and ejected him from the car. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth against

Robert A. Robinson, Geo. Hober et al., Pat. McAnally, George Fuchs, John Martin, Wooley Oiler, James Hastings, John Trimble, Michael Quinn.

James Frank, Gabriel Geysolles, John Lang, A. J. Lowrie, Ellen Clarey, Robert Eberhart et al., James O'Neal, Nathan Ulsh.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The jury in the case of the City of Pittsburgh vs. Johnathan Gill's heirs—action on a municipal claim—rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $66 25 attorney's commission—subject to the opinion of the Court on reserved question of law.

Caroline Bloomer, executrix of James S. Craft, vs. Clement Hoeveler. Action to recover rent for Lincoln Grove. Verdict for plaintiff, $205 00.

Reid Bly & Co. vs. A. A. Gannision & Co. Action to recover brokers' commission for the sale of oil. The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

50. Chas. Chartiers, "Valley Belle" et al.

51. Baum vs. Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

62. Canfield vs. Gilmore.

191. Pittsburgh vs. P. & C. R. R.

197. Pa. R. R. Co. vs. N. Whiting.

198. Schad vs. Myers.

29. O'Hara vs. Penna. R. R. Co.

89. O'Hara vs. Mayor, &c., City vs. S. P. Ross.

District Court—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The ejectment case of Barlons vs. Scott and Black progresses slowly in this Court, before Judge Sterrett.

In Judge Collier's branch, the case of Elizabeth Linzens vs. John G. Gunther and John Kisskalt, before reported, was not concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

121½ (O. L.) Little vs. Scott et al.

122. (O. L.) Same vs. Beamer, et al.

124. (O. L.) Same vs. Caldwell, et al.

176. (N. L.) Same vs. Harper.

183. (N. L.) Same vs. Harper.

138. Miller et al. vs. McCloskey.

177. Bonsall vs. Keys Bros.

178. Carson vs. Hamilton, et al.

157. Duff vs. Dorrington.

184. Hani vs. White.

187. Bell & Moorhouse vs. Wilson & Morton.

189. Wilson vs. Fenan.

190. Bonsall vs. Lyon Bros. & Co.

191. Bonsall vs. Kirkpatrick & Lyons.

175. Bonsall vs. Ryan & Co.

176. Bonsall vs. Leech & Wagoner.

Arrested on Time.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon detective Samuel Long might have been seen wandering along Smithfield street, gazing upon a photograph and now and then taking a look at the pedestrians. Suddenly he stepped up to a young man who was approaching in an opposite direction and said, "Hello, Jasper, when did you come down from McKeesport?" The party addressed replied, "This afternoon." Mr. Long then asked the stranger to accompany him to the lock-up, where he provided him with a cell and explained to him that he was arrested on a charge of robbery. The party plundered is James Young, of McKeesport, who was occupying a room in common with that of the party he had such a long ride yesterday, and, it is alleged, carried with him a valise containing a watch, clothing and some money, the property of Mr. Young. The prisoner will likely be sent to McKeesport, for disposition, to-day.

The Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Railway.

The above, it is believed, is the title of the company who manipulate the three cent fare between the centre of the city and suburban East Liberty. Many months ago, after the press of the city had inquired why the railway company did not keep Fifth avenue (extension) in repair, according to contract, an arrangement was entered into by which the city was to make the improvements, and the cost thereof was to be paid to the city by the Railway Company. The sum to be paid by the Company was fixed at $1,0.0, yes, by overloading the Mayor's book we find that the city has not derived any revenue from this line of street railway since the year 1851! In the vulgar, "Why is this thus?" is a good question to ask. It is certainly in order and some one to explain, especially as there are rumors that the Sheriff is about to have some dealings with the Company.

Caution to the Public.

We desire to caution the public respecting the efforts now being made by certain parties to impose upon them inferior law blanks, printed on common paper, by representing themselves to be agents of this firm.

We offer attorneys and magistrates to-day, as we have done for years, a better blank for the same money than can be had elsewhere in the city. J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOHN Espy, of Upper St. Clair, is being urged by his friends to be a candidate for County Commissioner.

YESTERDAY Wm. S. Gowan appeared before Mayor Blakemore and Charged Alex. Hailey with striking him on the head with an iron shovel. The accused will have a hearing to-morrow.

HON. JARED M. BRUSH is spoken of in influential circles as a candidate for Sheriff. We are authoritively informed that His Honor is not in the field for the position. Many of his friends, however, talk of insisting on his candidacy.

LODGE 158, Washington Cam

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1872.

REPUBLICAN State Conventions will be held to-day in Ohio and Iowa. The former will, in all probability, instruct its delegates for GRANT and DENNISON. The course of the latter is hardly less in doubt.

THE dissatisfaction which is reported to exist among the holders of government coupon bonds and other parties subject to income tax, in consequence of the interpretation put upon the income tax laws by the Internal Revenue Bureau, is not at all unnatural. The general understanding of the matter has been that Congress designed that no income tax should be collected after January 1st of the present year; but it is now held that the tax must be retained on all coupons due up to and including the first of June next, payment of which takes in any month of last year. In making out their income tax returns, persons holding these classes of bonds should therefore bear this fact, annoying as it is, in mind.

THE good-natured observations of the Springfield *Republican* concerning the "reclamation" of this journal are brilliant enough, but they lack point and pertinency. The COMMERCIAL is an independent Republican newspaper, given neither to blind partiality on the one hand, nor to unreasoning prejudice on the other; and perhaps the best proof that could be afforded of the general straight-forwardness and reliability of its course, is the fact that papers which, like the *Republican*, seem to be fast drifting on Scylla, and those that, on the contrary, are hard stranded on Charybdis, shout each their gratuitous advice and warning as we sail safely between the two, avoiding the rocks of both of the opposing insanities on which their keels are grating.

IN the course of an article corrective of certain alleged misrepresentations of the *Tribune's* views and opinions, that journal, referring to some of the President's appointments to office, says: "We are certain that Gen. GRANT has not meant to err in this respect; had his constitutional advisers been uniformly frank, fearless, faithful, he would have avoided the error." The *Tribune* goes on to say, further, that he fell into this error by reason of his inexperience in politics, and—while firmly insisting that in this particular he has a mistaken conception of his trust—very frankly concedes that his unfortunate appointments "are less numerous than his good ones." This being the case, it will strike most reflective people that the opposition of the *Tribune* to the President is out of all proportion to the character of his shortcomings. Is it likely that the nominee of the Cincinnati gutta-percha-ists will, in the language of the *Tribune*, more "clearly apprehend the true nature and scope of his powers?"

THE Legislature of Illinois has passed a law, which has been approved by the Governor, and goes into effect on the 1st of July, providing that no person shall be precluded from any occupation, profession or employment, except the military, on account of sex; provided that it shall not be construed to affect eligibility to office, to require women to work on streets or roads, or to serve on juries. Of fully equal importance, perhaps, is the movement on foot in that State to secure the passage of a law establishing a State University for the practical instruction of females in those lighter mechanical and industrial arts in which woman's finer taste and nicer touch fit her to excel. This is a matter which must in time engage the general attention of thinkers. If it is important to elevate and improve the character of the useful arts practised by men, through a scientific and liberal education in them, it would certainly seem fully as important to improve and elevate in public esteem the great art of woman's industry by the same effective means; since, although the industries of men create wealth, the economics of women ought equally to conserve wealth or usefully expend it. "The woman's cause is man's," and Illinois begins to discern it.

Alabama claims caused thereby, amounted to a considerably greater sum than the aggregate of the direct damages claimed by the United States. These disturbing influences seem to have reached farther than people on this side of the water have any idea of, and to have affected us considerably beyond the range of our securities. It appears that the rumors which put an instant stop to the preparations of numerous companies of persons belonging to the English middle classes, which at the time were in process of formation for immigration to this country. These parties, the members of which generally possess from five to ten thousand dollars each, are usually organized during the winter, so as to enter on their work in this country early in the spring. The last difficulty arose just in time to completely derange the plans of nearly all these intending settlers, and consequently to deprive the country of a very considerable amount of capital and valuable enterprise. It is not likely that any further injury of this character will result to either of the two countries from the future progress of the discussion, the fact itself contains a lesson which cool-headed statesmen as well as hot-headed charlatans would do well to heed.

A NUMBER of Southern journals, here and there, are throwing out occasional intimations that if President GRANT is renominated, it is not unlikely he may receive a considerable scattering vote of the Democracy of that region; while, speculating on the chances of Senator SUMNER'S nomination at Cincinnati, they do not hesitate to declare that, as between President GRANT and himself, they greatly prefer the former. In a somewhat similar but broader vein, a writer in the New Orleans *Picayune*, (Conservative Democrat), whom that journal editorially indorses as "an old and respected citizen and a thorough Southerner," advocates the re-election of the President for another term, for the benefit of the Democracy of the South. The writer, who states that he was a Confederate soldier, and is not ashamed of it, says that he believes no other man could have held firmly the Presidential reins during the past three years, and that General GRANT'S "tenacious will and rule are needed yet another term, when we will have outgrown, as in that period after the old revolutionary struggle, the terrible demoralization that followed the late war." The *Picayune* observes that, "to some persons this thought has been no stranger for a good while," and intimates that under the peculiar exigencies of the time "it is beginning to spread from the few to the many." Under these circumstances is it not about time for the New York *World* and the Pittsburgh *Post* each to republish its famous editorial eulogies on the President?

NO. NATION ever yet builded itself up into permanency and greatness on an inspiration of revenge; nor did any political party ever yet find lasting cohesion and mastery upon the basis of mere personal prejudices and disappointed ambitions. Aggregates of atoms, however vast, do not constitute strength, and mountains of sand endure only until the wind blows. Already, among the projectors and leaders of the Cincinnati movement, the centrifugal force is strongly at work; this one and that giving constantly increasing signs of flying off from the axis of motion. Judge STALLO, one of the most prominent and influential spirits of the "Liberal" departure, and who on several occasions has dwelt most eloquently on the paramount necessity of thoroughly conciliating all the elements of opposition to the administration, as a prerequisite condition of success, has recently written a letter in which he not only declares that he will not vote for Judge DAVIS under any circumstances, no matter by whom nominated, but states that the same reasons which compel him to repudiate the Labor Reform candidate render it equally impossible for him to support HORACE GREELEY. It is quite evident that there will be trouble concerning the tariff. Some of the dissatisfied are ultra free-traders, while an equal number are pronounced protectionists. If a free trade platform is constructed, the *Tribune* has given notice that it must be counted out. Should it contain a protectionist plank, the *World* has declared that the Democracy are not to be counted in; while if an avoidance of the whole issue is agreed on, the people of the country will at once see through the insincere sham, and spurn the pie-bald hypocrisy as it deserves. Alkalis and acids have no affinity for each other in chemistry. Have they in politics?

THE venerable philanthropist, Dr. HOWE, mistakes, we think, the real point of the Santo Domingo annexation business, concerning which he is writing at present, but there can be no question as to the perfect rectitude of his motives in advocating the acquisition of that country by this. Something else is to be considered besides the wishes of the Dominicans. The views and preferences of our own people are to be taken into account. Indeed the intrinsic question is not so much whether annexation would benefit them, as whether it would be a prudent and profitable step for us. The wise plan is, to make things safe at home before undertaking any speculative ventures abroad. The old adage, "Be just before you are generous," has exact application here, although Dr. HOWE does not seem to be aware of it. One point in his last letter, however, is of unusual interest, since it effectually disposes of the tremendous freely indulged in at the time, that the President was more or less concerned in raising the loan advanced last year by private capitalists in New York, for the lease of Samana Bay. Dr. HOWE declares that the President had no part nor lot in the transaction; which, he states, was a fair and legitimate business operation of private parties, upon their own risk and responsibility. This settles that matter. The COMMERCIAL was opposed to the annexation scheme, as were the people themselves, but it never believed the Executive to be guilty of the impropriety attributed to him. In this connection it may be observed that fourteen Congressional committees have been or are still engaged in making governmental investigations of one kind or another, not one of which has yet succeeded in fastening a single charge upon the President. Considering that the fierce light which beats upon his place, reveals every blemish and blot, this result is something of which those who elected him have a right to be proud.

PAYMENT NOT PAINFUL.

Several weeks ago we referred briefly to the patriotic enthusiasm with which French people of both sexes and of all ages had engaged in the work of paying off the remaining three milliards of the German debt. In using this language we intend to express no opinion as to the feasibility of the enterprise, but simply to indicate the spirit which animates the subscribers to the fund. Probably few of them at first paused to form even an approximative notion of the vastness of the sum which they proposed to raise. Knowing the amount to be so enormous as, when expressed in any familiar unit of European currency, to impose upon the imagination like those long series of numerals which indicate the distances and orbits of celestial bodies, some of the subscribers take manifest pleasure in the audacity which presumes to undertake the enterprise of payment. The feeling is allied to that old-fashioned French courage which magnified itself by declining to count its enemies, while exulting in the anxiety with which more exact knowledge filled disinterested spectators of the combat. In the glow of their patriotic fervor the members of the great nation do not fail to be well aware of the sympathetic admiration with which foreigners behold the sensitiveness, vitality, energy and self-denial which they are displaying, and while believing that the premature payment of their debt is the beginning of their revenge, they also seem to themselves to be redeeming the reputation that was tarnished if not lost in the misfortunes of the war. While doing all justice to the creditable and mixed sentiments and emotions by which the subscribers to the fund are animated, it may well be doubted whether their paying enthusiasm promises well for the future of the country. It looks too much like that nervous and impatient irritability, which characterizes the French people and disqualifies them for self-government. As we have already intimated, French delight in theatrical display is also no insignificant element in their feverish eagerness to pay the debt, the desire to astonish the world with a novel and completely unlooked for spectacle of which the entire credit would be French. From whatever motives, some advocates of prompt payment by spontaneous subscriptions, are so full of the scheme as to forget all economical considerations and dill thought of prudence and policy, and denounce as "Platonic patriots" all those who oppose the measure. They are indignant that THIERS and the members of the Assembly do not appropriate their entire salaries, and that millionaires do not impoverish themselves for the instantaneous deliverance of France. In all such views there is more passion than sense or reason, and more impatience under the inevitable than wise or thoughtful application of the lessons taught by calamity. The National Assembly, while not discouraging the subscription scheme, very properly refused to take charge of it as a Government measure. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the Government does not wish the plan to succeed, and does not wish the German occupation to cease entirely for a while yet, and in the delay of payment where so large an amount of money is involved, there are economical advantages which France in its embarrassed state cannot afford to sacrifice, if it were possible, in deference to the dictates of impatience under wounded sensibility. Another consideration not without weight is the fact that in the proposed mode of payment by voluntary subscription the entire contribution would come from certain classes, while other classes would give nothing. When so much money is concerned, whatever patriotism or generosity may prompt, prudence suggests the application of general rules to the distribution of the burden among the entire population.

THE passage of the Local Option bill by the Lower House received due mention in the COMMERCIAL two or three days ago. As journalists it is our painful duty to state that this much discussed statute, which is regarded by many most worthy citizens as embodying quintessential legislative wisdom, does not command universal admiration and approval. Some of our readers will doutlessly be surprised to learn, that at least one Pittsburgh newspaper, the *Volksblatt*, mentions the bill with the utmost irreverence, as a law framed, not in the interest of real temperance, that is, moderation resting on moral grounds, but rather in the interest of temperance enforced by the police, a virtue which, in the opinion of our contemporary, goes hand in hand with secret vice. The *Volksblatt* maintains that the application of legislation to questions of private life is a radical or fundamental mistake. Even the right of voting, it seems, has certain limits which may not be overstepped without converting the republican form of government into an instrument of oppression, even as there are certain fundamental rights which are established and recognized once for all, and which may not be handed over for regulation to the accidents and fluctuations of periodical popular elections. One of these rights is the liberty of trade, which is threatened by the Local Option Bill. Let the smallest majority in any county decide that distilling and selling spirituous and wholesale of spirituous drinks, and not only tavern-keepers but wine and liquor merchants, distillers and brewers are injured in their business. Another fundamental right, it seems, is the right which every one possesses to regulate his own dress, eating and drinking. And hence when legislation presumes to prescribe what people shall or shall not drink, it encroaches upon forbidden ground and meddles with matters which it has no right to touch. This is the substance of the *Volksblatt's* argument against the bill, which we report merely as a matter of news. Without attempting anything in the way of reply, we may remark that as the Local Option Law refers the subject of license absolutely to the people, it is perhaps rather injudicious and certainly presumptuous to doubt about the wisdom with which the question of license or no license will be decided in any particular instance. Wisdom, we believe, always dwells with the majority in this country. Right, too, is commonly supposed to rest with the people, and everybody knows with what cheerfulness and good humor all good citizens of the republic accept the popular judgment in any case, however much it may conflict with their own. The old couplet—"The people's voice is odd, it is and it is not the voice of God"—is just as far wrong as it is right.

THE State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, (and possibly a candidate for Auditor General,) will assemble in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 10th. This county is entitled to ten delegates in that convention, which are to be chosen at a delegate convention to be held in this city, on Tuesday, April 20. The primary meetings have been called for Saturday next, the voters of each election district to choose one delegate. The voting in the cities and boroughs will be between the hours of four and seven, and in the townships between four and six o'clock of the afternoon. These meetings are very important, and should not be neglected by the Republican voters. Prudent, sagacious and influential men should be chosen to represent this county in the State Convention, and to this end the voters should see that capable men are sent to make the choice in the County Convention. In addition to the duty of nominating a State ticket, the Harrisburg convention will also name an Electoral ticket, and elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 5th of June next.

AN important law lately adopted by the National Assembly and promulgated by the President of France, makes provision for a state of things which seems to all the world likely enough to occur. Should the present National Assembly or its successor be illegally dissolved, or prevented from meeting, the General Councils of the country are fully authorized to come together immediately in the chief place of each Department without being specially convoked. Each council may meet anywhere within the limits of its Department, if its ordinary place of holding sessions appears not to offer sufficient guarantees for freedom of deliberation, and each council having been duly constituted will take the necessary measures for the preservation of order. Another article of the law provides that an Assembly, composed of two delegates chosen by each General Council in secret committee, shall meet in the place where the members of the legal Government and the Deputies, who may have succeeded in escaping violence, shall have betaken themselves. Thus an Assembly in which one-half of the Departments shall be represented, will be validly constituted, and it is charged to take for all France those urgent measures required for the maintenance of order, and especially those measures which shall have for their object to render to the National Assembly the plenitude of its independence and the exercise of its rights. Provisionally it will attend to the general administration of the country. This provisional Assembly must dissolve itself as soon as the National Assembly, broken up by violence, shall have been reconstituted by the reunion of a majority of its members at any point of the French territory. If such reconstitution cannot be effected within the month following dissolution, then the Assembly of delegates shall decree an appeal to the nation for general elections, and its powers shall cease on the day when the new National Assembly shall be constituted.

The law appears well adapted to guard against the social and political anarchy and chaos which would naturally result from any one of several not improbable events, and readers may find satisfaction in remembering its provisions.

A TELEGRAM from Harrisburg last night informs us that the "Equalization Bill," which has been so thoroughly engineered by Mr. W. C. MCCARTHY, passed the House yesterday afternoon. The provisions of this bill, which tend toward the equalization of property valuation for purposes of taxation, are well known to our readers. What the ultimate results of the passage of such a bill may be can only be arrived at by experience. That it is calculated "to do the greatest good to the greatest number" has been generally admitted, yet it has many opponents, particularly among the land owners in the recently acquired districts of the city. The proposed bill, as amended in our Common Council, contains a provision that the act shall not go into effect until approved by Councils and the people. This being the case, we cannot see that the Senate can go far astray in concurring with the House in its action and thus aid in making Mr. M'CARTHY'S bill a law.

After all, are there not too many Acts of Assembly passed at Harrisburg with provisions that they shall not become valid until approved by the people of the district for which the special legislation is had? To our mind when the people elect legislators, the latter should be fully equal to the position.

IN what way the seating of Colonel MCCLURE in the chair of the Fourth Senatorial election district, should it occur, as it seems likely to do, will tend to "seriously affect the Administration prospects" in this State, as Senator CAMERON is said to hold that it will, does not clearly appear. The Committee will not be likely to report in favor of his admission except upon convincing proof of his election, nor is it probable that the Senate will on any other grounds declare him entitled to a seat. How an act of bare and simple justice can impair the prospects of the party which performs it, is beyond our comprehension. The peril to the Republican party (if it stands in any,) does not arise—will never arise—from this source. If no other injury comes to it except that which results from right doing, the most timid need not fear alarm. Whatever danger there may be lurks in a different quarter.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In some of the interior towns of Vermont vaccination was almost universal, and now the people are disgusted at having had their trouble for nothing. The small-pox never came near them.

An Illinois feminine, driven to desperation by her husband's unwillingness to devote a whole week's salary to the purchase of a "Dolly Varden" for her, cut off the ear of their only sow with an ax. Probably she wanted to see if she couldn't make up a sufficient purse with it.

The "Inter-Ocean" is the new name of the Chicago *Republican*, which is henceforth under the exclusive control of Mr. J. Y. Scammon. If it ever gives up the ghost, jokers will reverse the parts of its title and call it the Ocean-Inter-ed.

Refusal to renew the Mellior patent for making white paper out of straw being refused by the Superintendent of Patents, Congress is to be importuned on the subject.

A writer for one of the religious papers, having said he would as soon drink whisky in a saloon as wine at the communion service, is told by the irreverent Cincinnati *Commercial* that "nobody doubts it."

This summer the meteorologists are to meet in international Congress, and the citizens and inhabitants of that city are in a panic at the prospect of the awful varieties of weather they will bring with them.

Indianapolis is threatened with the name of Skunkville, because of the number of its tanneries wherein are prepared for the furriers the pelts of the mephitis putorius.

An unprecedented rush from this country to Europe is expected through the coming summer. The best berths on the main steamship lines from New York and Boston are already engaged in advance up to the end of August.

Intelligent dogs are trained in Hartford, Connecticut, to howl nocturnally under the windows of nervous people until boots are thrown at them, which they bring home to their enterprising owners.

Having read, that in St. Paul, Minnesota, work-house prisoners are made to clean the streets, the *World* wishes that the New York street contractors could be made to clean the prisons. A similar wish is often felt, if not expressed in other cities.

Not long ago a woman of elegant exterior hired in a fashionable Brooklyn temple of worship a pew contiguous to that of a well known wealthy pillar of the church. She had tried for a year to make his acquaintance in other ways, and finally hit upon this bold and ingenious plan. Her ultimate idea was black mail, but the millionaire was too smart for her, and she now languishes in jail.

The adage referred to in Lady Macbeth's amiable taunt to her husband, which reads:

"Letting I dare not wait upon I would,
"Like the poor cat i'th' adage!"

has been discovered by Sir John Coleridge—of Tichborne notoriety—to be of Latin origin. In the original it is "*Catus amat pisces, sed non vult fingere plantas*;" or, as it is rendered in Heywood's Proverbs: "The cat would eate fishe, and would not wet her feete."

William Pratt's dog killed William Wiggington's hog. A consequent law suit ended to the dissatisfaction of both last Saturday. On their way home from Court, both carrying shot guns, they quarreled. Wiggiuton fired first and killed Pratt instantly. All this in Kentucky, at Mount Washington.

THE Treasury Department has just issued a pamphlet on the credit of the United States government as indicated by the prices of its securities, which gives the fullest and clearest analysis of the subject that has ever been made. It indicates with mathematical precision not only the average prices of the various classes of coupon bonds for the period under review, June to December, 1871, in gold and in currency, but also gives the exact rate of interest realized by investors at the various prices. The calculations of the realized rates of interest not only furnishes an accurate and convenient meter of the fluctuations in the government credit through the period to which it relates, but it also does that which is of greater importance to the government—it determines with precision the relative popularity of the several classes of securities placed before the public, and thus furnishes a clew for determining what elements a security should have to enable the government to dispose of it on the most advantageous terms.

LAST Sunday the New York *World* had a wonderful story about some "Poisoned Flannel." As a skillfully concocted, scientific sensation it has rarely if ever been surpassed. In nice arrangement of details and semblance of the simple truth it is worthy of Defoe, and the vein of political economy running through it is introduced with an artistic effect that cannot be too highly extolled. The *Sun* and any number of rural exchanges are already copying it in good faith and giving it the widest kind of circulation.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS'S paper, the Atlanta *Sun*, is still alarmed for the safety of the country. "The despotic power of Central authority" is the trouble now, as it was in 1788, when the people of the States were called upon to ratify the Federal Constitution. Mr. Stephens, however, thinks the Liberal Republicans "good enough Democrats for him" under the circumstances. He has read the story of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire.

READERS of the Canada papers are harrowed with sensation stories of "Cannibalism among the Indians." One horrible instance is related, among the Ojibtcebees, of a mother who, driven mad by hunger, devoured her children and was in her turn eaten by her husband and grown up son. Then the son made a meal of his father, and probably by this time some one has lunched on the son. This story is as fishy as it is fleshy and revoltingly foul.

AN "Association of Christian Tailors" has been formed in New York. In a letter to the *Sun* the Secretary says: "We offer our fellowship to the workingmen's associations, to the international Society, and to uprising freemen all over the earth." Was it not the Three Tailors of Tooley Street who commenced their manifesto with "We, the People?"

PERSONAL.

Judges with "an itching palm" have received the obloquy of historians from time immorial; but it was reserved for Judge Geo. G. Farmard, of New York, to confess to the suffering of local irritation elsewhere, and that in open court; yet a witness on his trial, now progressing before the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, testified last Saturday, that on one occasion this ornament of the bench, during the transaction of the regular morning business, remarked, "I am going to scratch," and thereupon proceeded to indulge in that healthy, if not graceful exercise. May-be the words were prophetic, and foreshadowed the contingency of "His Honor" going to the Old Scratch.

There is a rumor that the story of Charles Dickens's life will be re-edited from family sources in "All the Year Round," which periodical is owned by the eldest son.

A story is current about a meeting in Washington between Thomas Nast, and Senator Schurz, and the Senator is credited with a threat to chastise the caricaturist, if the latter did not cease to make fun of his legs.

William Moody, who claims to have been the first white child born on the spot where Cincinnati now stands, has reached the age of 82 and is destitute and paralytic.

George Lockhart Rives, an American, stands fifth in this year's graduating class at Cambridge University in England. There were forty-five contestants in the class, of whom a son of Charles Dickens was the twenty-ninth.

Courbet, the famous French painter, who wildly rushed into the madness of the Commune, has since his trial been in a lunatic asylum. Last week he was told he was free, but himself doubting the completeness of his cure, he asked permission to remain where he was.

Judge Bazie Harrison, of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, was one hundred years old last week. He was the original of Cooper's "bee hunter."

Nilsson now wants her betrothed Frenchman to wait another ten years before marrying her. She feels her voice will not be impaired in less time than that, and she doesn't like to forego the triumphs and thalers that will be showered on her while it lasts.

Thiers had better be on the sharp lookout for a military *coup d'etat*. Marshal McMahon and General Bourbaki have just solemnly assured him that they "will always support the legally established government." As a rule honest men have no occasion to declare they are not going to steal anything.

The correspondent who asks: "Could Gen. Bourbaki be relied on to help brink the royal Bourbon back, eh?" is informed that he is an absurd idiot. The General is supposed to be a particular Bonapartist.

Carl Rosa has organized a remarkable combination of talent for his Italian Opera Company. Comprised in it are Madame Parepa-Rosa, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mrs. Van Zandt and Messrs. Wachtel, Santley, Ronconi and Joseph Hermanns.

Mr. Carter, late Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives and Governor Warmoth's uncompromising foe, is thus described by a Washington correspondent: "He is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, light complexion, handsome brown hair, which is rather long; an auburn moustache, the ends falling down over the corners of a rather sensual mouth. His forehead is rather low, but full above the eyes. His head is large and his body is medium—shoulders slightly bent. His eyes and the expression of his face are mild, but there is something in his face that is wicked, or at least something that tells people he is not to be trifled with." He moreover told that writer that he was a lawyer and had been Legislator, Colonel in the Confederate army, Methodist minister, teacher, doctor of divinity and a few other things not worth mentioning.

Jubilee Gilmore says that Strauss, the greatest of waltz composers, will positively assist at his great International Peace arrangement in Boston.

Our own Bierstadt, of Niagara and Yosemite pictorial glory, has been "decorated" by the Czar with the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus.

Mr. Mori, Japanese Ambassador, is very sick. If he were to depart this life his obituaries be called *mementi mori*.

The Hindoo philosopher Sakya-Muni many centuries ago developed the main theories in both the idealism of Berkeley and the positivism of Comte; as a political thinker he anticipated the nobles truth of our Declaration of Independence, and 2,500 years ago taught, against the caste system of India, the doctrine of the equality of men.

What Spring Brings With It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, its yield of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as its crop of violets, snowdrops and cherry blossoms. The invisible seeds of innumerable maladies rise with the morning mists, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist their mephitic influence? Certainly not the weak by nature, or those whose nervous energies have been overtasked by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their systems, and thus enable them to cope with the unhealthy influence by which they are surrounded.

The only medicinal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished, is the great vegetable renovant and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, superinduces a regular habit of body, and thereby imparts vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structure, as to render it capable of resisting the action of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or (if they have already fastened upon the system) of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The flavor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it does its work properly, but if Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said, that they effect a cure without outraging the patient's sense of taste.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

McELROY & DICKSON,

54

WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

NEW

PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
CAMBRICS,
CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

TRIMMINGS, &C.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Retail Stores.

PENN AVENUE,

NOS. 197 AND 199.

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ALL THE LATEST

SPRING STYLES

OF

LADIES' AND MISSES'

Hats and Bonnets,

In all Grades, Now Arriving.

FLOWERS.

Fine French Flowers, Roses and Buds, Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons and Feathers, in the new shades just out, an elegant assortment.
Gros Grain and Taffette Ribbons, all widths, shades and qualities.
Trimming Silks, Corded Satins, Torquoise and Silk Velvets in new shades.
Colored English Crapes, for bows.
Black Silk Nett, Plain and Spotted.
Grenadines and Bereges.
Colored Sash Ribbons at bargains.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES,

RECEIVED AS SOON AS OUT.

Our customers, friends and strangers visiting the city are invited to call and examine our stock, assuring to all equal attention.

Open Saturday Evening Until 8 O'Clock.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS,

AT

PALMER'S,

84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?

WITH

Rats, Mice, Roaches.

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying

Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,

No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD AND STREET RAILS

OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.

Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies.
Mack Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms.
American and South Pig Iron and Metals

CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,

133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Importers and Jobbers of Teas.

No. 347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Import on Commission and sell to the Trade only.

COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS

Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of

PITTSBURGH COKE,

Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trade, Wholesale or Retail.

Office—362 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF

DRY GOODS

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny,

Respectfully announces to Buyers of Dry Goods at Wholesale that they have now in stock one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, comprising full lines of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Prints, Ginghams,
Tickings, Checks,
Cottonades, Jeans,
Cassimeres and Cloths,

AND A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF MEDIUM-PRICED

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of a much fuller line than is usually kept in regular wholesale houses, all of which we offer as low and in many instances lower than the same goods are quoted in New York or Philadelphia.

We only ask an examination and comparison of our Goods and Prices to convince Buyers of the above facts.

A. W. Erwin & Co

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ANNOUNCEMENT

JUST OPENED.

EUWER, CHESNUT & LONG,

LATE EUWER & LONG,

Have Removed from their old stand, No. 61 Ohio street, Allegheny, to their new and commodious Room,

No. 150 FEDERAL STREET,

Where they will exhibit to their friends and customers a Fresh Stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.

150 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

Three Doors from the Diamond.

SPRING, 1872.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO OUR FINE STOCK OF

New Goods,

SUITED FOR SPRING WEAR.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH PRICES ASKED IN THE MARKET FOR ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS, WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER OUR ENTIRE NEW STOCK AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW COLORED SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW LACE GOODS
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
NEW CLOTHS,
NEW LINENS,
NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
NEW P. K'S, P. K.'S,
NEW WHITE GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

Inspection and Comparison Solicited.

One Price! Small Profits!

The People's Store

UNDER MASONIC HALL,

55 and 57 Fifth Avenue.

Campbell Williamson & Dick.

PHILADELPHIA ADVER'S.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE, STAIR and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN BATTINGS, WADDINGS, TWINES, WICKS, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, CANE BASKETS, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER; price $5 50. Over 13,000 sold in six months.

Terms—Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA,

Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

F. CHAS. EICHEL.

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

NO. 504 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Instructions for self measurement sent on application.

LIPPINCOTT'S

Soda Fountain.

LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAIN,
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAIN,
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAIN,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, H. P. McINTOSH,
C. G. MANFULL, R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, 1872.

There is no new feature in our local money and stock markets worthy of especial elaboration. Rates for money rule steady at the range current for some days past, with an excess of applications for discounts.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Homestead Bank	$40 00
City Insurance Co	21 50

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	107¾	108	108
New 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Pacific Railroad	112
Central Pacific Railroad	90
Currency Pacific	115

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

March 26, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	110	109¾	110
Canton	74	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
West'n Union Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	72	71¾	71¾
Quicksilver	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Pacific Mail	62¾	63¼	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Adams Express	67	67	67	67	67	67
Wells Fargo Ex	72	72	72	72		
American Express	74	74	74	74		
United States Ex	74	74½				
New York Central	95¾	95¾	94½	94¾	94½	94½
N. Y. Central scrip	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Erie	27	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	94	93¾	94	93½	94	94
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	92
Chicago & North'n	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do. preferred	94¾	95	94	94	94	
Rock Island	115	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
St. Paul	42¾	43¼	42¾	42¾	42¾	
Do. preferred	81	81	81	81	81	
Wabash						
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97		
Ohio and Miss'pi	46¾	46¾	46¾	47	47¼	48
Chicago and Alton	116		117	117	117	
Do. preferred	130					
Boston, H'ford & E						
Hartford	111		111			
New Jersey Central	112¾					
Union Pacific	36¾	36¾		36¾	36¾	36¾

	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	67	67
Do. new	67	67
South Carolina, July	39¾	39¾
South Carolina, April	39¾	39¾
Missouri sixes	96	96¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	95¾	North Penn'a R. R.	50½
Phila. and Erie	28½	North Penn'a R. R., 6s	90½
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	Lehigh and Susq'a'a	35¾
Catasauqua	47½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16¾
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	38½	Reading	57¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues dull, dealers being pretty wide apart in their views. So long as this condition of affairs continues sales will necessarily be few and far between. Sales of the raw material have been transferred pretty much to the oil regions.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales, we can only give the nominal rates, viz: Spot or March, 9¼c; S. O. all year, 9¾c; B. O. all year, 12c. For prices in the oil regions see our dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. We did not learn of a single transaction for any delivery. Oil was offered at the following: Spot 15c; March, 21¾c; April, 22c; May, 22c for Eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 26.—The *Courier* says: The market is firm, but little doing. Following are the sales:

7,000 bbls upper road spot	3 65
1,000 bbls upper road spot	3 67½
1,000 bbls upper road B. O. 1st 6 months	4 65
1,000 bbls upper road B. O. 1st 6 months	4 72½
500 bbls lower road spot	3 60
6,000 bbls lower road spot	3 65
1,000 bbls lower road spot	3 62½

OIL CITY, March 26.—Market quiet but a little firmer; ordinary on lower road $3 65; 47 gravity, Oil City, $3 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 26.—Market unchanged at $3 80@3 65.

ROUSEVILLE, March 26.—Market nominal at $3 60.

TITUSVILLE, March 26.—Market unchanged and firm at yesterday's quotations.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Closing 25.—Crude in bulk is firm with more confidence, and there is a little more inquiry. We quote at 12½c; refined is held firmly at 22¼@22½c. There is a good shipping demand; cases in moderate request at 23¾@24c. Philadelphia delivery—There is more inquiry and a stronger market; refined is quoted at 23½c bid and 24c asked, for spot delivery; sales embrace 1,500 bbls for last half April at 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Market quiet; S W 9¾c; crude 11¾c; cases 23¾c; March 21¾c; April 22c bid.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 26.—Market dull and nothing doing at 9¾c@3 65 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—March 21¾c; April 22c; May 22c; crude 11¾c.

OIL CITY, March 26.—Market dull at $3 62½ on lower creek.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 26.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; spot $3 60.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
T P Miller	Kier's Oil Works	444
T Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	444
T Gerard	Riverside Oil Works	39
Macomber, T & Co	Macomber, T & Co	296

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Kier's Oil Works	444	Riverside Oil Works	594
Macomber, T & Co	296		
Total			1,264

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Wm. Penn Jr. Junction, March 25, 1872.

Kirkpatrick & Logan	96	bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.	
Farett, Logan & Co	250	bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.	
Total			346

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

March 25.—Coal remains unchanged, with a fair retailing trade. Youghiogheny 28c, Pomeroy 22c, cannel 26c. Gas coke at yards 14c, delivered 16c. Hard foundry coke delivered 20c.

LOUISVILLE.

March 25.—With the continued cold weather the demand is active for consumption, and prices by retail rates are 24c for Kentucky, 26c for cannel, and 28c for Pomeroy, delivered to consumers.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

March 25.—After we left the market yesterday 450 bags Rio ex "Adelaide" was sold on private terms, and the cargo of the "Paladin," 4,700 bags Rio, was taken by a town jobber, understood at 16 cents gold, to sell, and to-day we note sales of 1,000 bags Rio from second hands to a town buyer, and the resales of 1,000 bags do. from the cargo of the "Paladin," to go to sell, on private terms. We quote as before viz: Rio in bond at 15¾@16 cents for fair to good interior, 16¾@16¾c gold for prime and duty paid as ranging from 18 to 20 cents per lb. in gold. The passage yesterday by the Senate of an amendment to the tariff bill under consideration in that body putting Coffee and Tea upon the free list, would seem to indicate that this measure would eventually become a law.—*American.*

Receipts of Iron.

For the week ending Saturday, March 23, 1872:

Routes.	Ore. Tons.	Pig Iron. Tons.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad	5,422	1,665
Anchor and Pacific Railroad	630	760
St. Louis, Van., and T. H.		66
Lower Mississippi river		300
Cumberland and Tennessee rivers		117
Total	6,052	2,342
Week previous	4,182	3,119

—*St. Louis Republican.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109⅞@110.

NEW YORK, March 26—P. M.

MONEY.

Money active during the afternoon at 7 per cent. gold to 1-32. At the close declined to 5@6 per cent. Some banks report large orders for currency from the interior.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and steady.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1862	111¾	Coupons 1868	112¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	108
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	111		

STATE BONDS.

Southern securities dull and steady.

Missouri sixes	96½	Virginias, old	54½
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	66½	North Carolinas, new	22
Virginias, new	55		

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Stock Exchange to-day passed through another remarkable excitement in Erie, and the total sales must have exceeded 200,000 shares. The price of Erie advanced 8 per cent yesterday, and the highest point to-day was 27¾ per cent, above the lowest point yesterday. The contest for the control of Erie at the next election seems to have narrowed down to Heath and Raphael and Bisnoe-heim and Goldschmidt, both of London. The course of Erie to-day was as follows: 25@26½@26¾@26¾@26¾

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Tea and Coffee Question Muddled.

The Tariff Again Complicated.

Chages Against Controller Hulburd.

A Resolution for His Retirement

Baltimore and Potomac Depot Fight.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1872.

The Tariff Question Again.

By the action of the Senate to-day, free tea and coffee have become about as much an uncertainty as ever. Yesterday it was generally conceded that these articles would be placed on the free list, and Dawes and Sherman, of the Finance Committees of each House, had given up all hopes of any further work on the tariff up all hopes of any further work on the tariff bill at the present session; but the proceedings in the Senate this afternoon have so changed the complexion of things that both Houses can now proceed with whatever tariff measures their committees have reported or agree about in the event of the expiration of the morning hour. Senator Scott, in accordance with notice previously given, called up the House tea and coffee bill, and after a few remarks thereon, moved to amend it by fixing the date when it should go into operation at July 1, 1872, which was adopted. Then, after some general remarks by Conkling, Sumner and Morton, on the policy of reducing and reforming internal taxation, which all favored, the latter moved his amendment as to collecting internal revenue by stamps, when Morrill moved to add the free list of the pending tariff bill as a substitute, which was adopted by thirty-four to thirteen. Mr. Wright moved to add the second section of the same bill, which reduces the duties on imported manufactured articles ten per cent., which was adopted by thirty-two to seventeen. In the general debate which sprung up at this point, Mr. Sherman obtained the floor and gave notice that to-morrow he would call up his tariff bill as originally reported, and insist that the Senate proceed with it as if there had been no temporary division. Before the Senate finally adjourned, it was understood that this programme should be carried out, and the bill from the Finance Committee will come to-morrow as the regular order after the expiration of the morning hour. Ways and Means Committee to-day, while waiting for the action of the Senate, has been engaged upon the free list to be included in its forthcoming bill.

Retirement of Controller Hulburd.

The resolution of the Banking and Currency Committee, intended to recommend the retirement of Controller Hulburd, was adopted this morning by a vote of six to two, viz: Messrs. Hooper and Waldron, Mr. Smith, of Vermont, being absent. A motion by Mr. Waldron that the resolution be postponed for a week, was lost by an almost equally decisive vote, only Mr. Farwell voting with Messrs. Hooper and Waldron for it. The resolution, which was reported was drawn by Mr. Monroe, who stated that he had prepared it with much care, though as it now stands in its present words it points not at Mr. Hulburd but at Secretary Boutwell, he being the head of the department to which the Bureau of Banking and currency belongs. To reach the subject as it now lies on the Speaker's table will require a vote of the House, and it is not improbable that, in view of the resolution, the Controller may settle the difficulty by offering his resignation, which he will be accepted at once. The committee examined Mr. Hulburd at length this morning, and intend to go on with their investigation without reference to the resolution of to-day. The entire official record of the Controller is thoroughly exposed. Mr. Hooper's resolution took the House generally by surprise, though a few of the members had privately heard what was coming, and was an unexpected event to the committee when it met this morning. During the last few days, however, the letters and telegrams of bankers and leading business men in all parts of the country have become so numerous that the Committee felt it due themselves and the public to express their judgment as soon as it was formed, and have accordingly done so. The investigation of the affairs of Mr. Hulburd's Bureau has been in progress for nearly six weeks, and has been chiefly occupied with the transactions growing out of the failure of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, an institution apparently begun in fraud and ending in ruin. During its last critical days, and after a damaging report by Examiner Bull, Mr. Hulburd accepted a present of a mortgage from Rutter its President, and subsequently on Rutter's demand gave him one hundred dollars to square the transaction. The principal witness against Hulburd was Rutter, whose character is none of the best, but who swears to the liberal use of money among the officials sent from Washington to examine and wind up his bank, and who said that they were obliged to divide with Hulburd. Other abuses, such as charging money for the national banks, favoritism and connection with compromised subordinates, are alleged. The testimony already taken is voluminous, and has been ordered printed.

Frank Blair and Representatives Wells and Finkelnburg, of St. Louis, were before the House Committee on Commerce this morning, urging an appropriation which will prevent the Mississippi from encroaching upon the Illinois shore and leaving St. Louis an inland city.

The S. I. Co.

The sub-committee to investigate the South Improvement Petroleum Company of Pennsylvania has been composed of Messrs. Conger, Negley, Sawyer, Townsend and Hambleton.

Scott Against Garfield in the House.

The entire session of the House to-day was occupied with roll calls to consume time and prevent a vote on the Baltimore and Potomac Depot bill, an amusement which Mr. Beck remarked, to-day, he would keep up until the fourth of next March, unless the bill was sooner defeated. Scott's party have a very large majority, but the one-fifth which follow the Garrett flag are enough to obstruct legislation so long as they act together.

The Signal Service.

The Committee on Appropriations will consider the controversy between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Signal Service Bureau of the War Department, in reference to the transmission of the weather reports for the year ensuing. Mr. William E. Whitney, of Boston, Solicitor, and William Orton, President, will represent the telegraph company, and Gen. Myer the War Department.

Horace Greeley Writes

to Senator elect Tom Fitch, of Utah, that he doesn't see how the Territory can come in as a State, in the face and eyes of a recent act requiring a population which she lacks, but that he does hope we shall pay more attention to our own morals and less to other folks' than McKean's rulings indicate.

Review of the Wharton Case.

Dr. Phillip C. Williams, of Baltimore, read a review of the Wharton case before the Medical Association of that city, in which he maintained that General Ketchum was poisoned by antimony.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1872.

THE LAST REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The official abstracts of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of National Banks in the United States at the close of business on the 27th ult., exhibits the following items:

Resources, loans and discounts	$838,602,515
United States bonds	407,807,259
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	9,428,704
Due from bankers	50,540,252
Cash items	13,701,513
Exchanges for Clearing House	93,154,329
Bills of banks	15,529,500
Specie	25,444,504
Legal Tenders	94,769,337
Clearing House certificates	16,195,000
Three per cent	3,740,000
Liabilities	463,789,784
Profits	146,919,261
Bank notes outstanding	323,155,616
Deposits	64,021,015
Due to banks	167,621,124
Aggregate	$1,717,340,181

LOUISIANA POLITICIANS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, accompanied by State Senator Harris, Representative L. J. Sonne and Assistant Secretary of State Fairfax, all of Louisiana, called on the President this morning before the Cabinet meeting, and had a long interview with regard to political matters in their State.

SHERMAN'S OPINION.

Senator Sherman, in conversation, this evening, said that in his opinion the action of the Senate to-day in adopting as amendments to the free tea and coffee bill the various sections of the tariff bill as reported from the Finance Committee amounts to a defeat of the free tea and coffee movement, as he believes the Senate will to-morrow strike out the free tea and coffee provision, and believes the bill just as it was reported from the Finance Committee. On the other hand, it is understood a number of those who voted for the amendment making a general reduction of ten per cent. on important articles, did so with the expectation of compelling some reduction in addition to the remission of duties on tea and coffee, believing the revenue is so large as to bear all these reductions combined. The Committee of Ways and Means will, in a great degree, be controlled in the bill they will report by the action of the Senate, and the extent of the reductions contemplated. Several weeks may elapse before the committee will be prepared to report.

Sensation in the Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, March 26.—Hon. Samuel W. Hill, a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, was charged in open House, this afternoon, by Swineford, of Marquette, with selling his vote and influence for money. The matter created a decided sensation and a committee of investigation was promptly appointed. It is alleged that Hill, at the session a year ago, refused to report from the committee of which he was chairman an important bill until parties greatly interested in the passage by Swineford, of Marquette, with whom he shall pay more attention to our own morals and less to other folks' than McKean's rulings indicate.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

Important Railroad Case Decided.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The Superior Court yesterday decided an important case affecting railroads in this State. The case was the North Missouri Railroad Company *vs.* Constantine Maguire, State and County Collector of St. Louis county, appealed from the St. Charles Circuit Court, and involving the validity of an ordinance passed by the Constitutional Convention of 1865, which provides there shall be levied and collected from the Pacific Railroad, North Missouri Railroad and Iron Mountain Railroad Companies an annual tax of ten per cent. on the gross receipts from October 1, 1866, to October 12th, 1868, and fifteen per cent thereafter, and applied by the General Assembly to the payment of the principal and interest due and to become due upon bonds of the State issued to said railroads. The defense was that the ordinance is unconstitutional; that it violates the federal constitution and was opposed to the provision which declares that "no State shall pass a law to impair the obligation of contracts." The decision is lengthy, and decides that the ordinance is constitutional, and provides for nothing more than a legitimate exercise of the power of taxation. The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain roads are equally interested in this decision. The present outstanding indebtedness of these roads is $10,231,000; their gross earnings since 1866 have been $34,641,484, which would yield from the Iron Mount'an $585,292, North Missouri $1,475,000, Missouri Pacific $2,963,538—total $4,798,417; leaving a balance to be collected in future of $5,492,583, which would liquidate the State debt issued for the benefit of these railroads. The case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—A very large number of delegates are here to attend the Republican State Convention to-morrow. The hotels are overflowing and a number of delegates are at private houses, and an unusually large convention is assured. The following is what the ticket will be from the indications: A. T. Wikoff, of Adams county, for Secretary of State; John Welch, of Athens, for Supreme Judge; R. R. Porter, of Stark county, for member of the Board of Public Works. A resolution will be adopted pledging support of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1872, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and clearing weather with northerly to westerly winds will prevail on Wednesday over the southern and middle States very generally, and extend over New England by Wednesday evening; the barometer will continue falling north of the Ohio valley, with southerly winds and probably pleasant weather.

Coal Miner's Strike.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 26.—The coal miners of Shenango, Mahoning and Tuscarawas Valleys have served notice of an intention to strike for twenty cents more a ton after April first.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt throughout California yesterday morning at twenty minutes before six. No damage anywhere. A San Francisco dispatch says that on Foot Hills, twenty-five miles east of Visalia, the report of a crash, as if the mountains were rent asunder, was heard. The earthquake evidently proceeded from that point, being strongest along the line of the Sierras.

The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday. One hundred and eighty-eight general and one hundred and forty-one local bills were deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Mother Mary Rose Ganthreaux, Superior Vicar of the western province order of the Sacred Heart, died at her residence in the convent, at Chicago, yesterday morning, aged forty-seven years, having been thirty-two years a religeuse, and six years a Superior. She is well known throughout the country by her association with the Society and was widely esteemed for her executive talent and gentleness of character.

In the suit brought in behalf of the stockholders against the Salt Company of Onondaga, N. Y., George F. Comstock has been, by consent of all parties, appointed receiver of the property and assets of the company, with direction to pay debts and collect, divide the capital among the stockholders. The assets are understood to be over two million dollars, and the liabilities are large.

Governor Perham, of Maine, has appointed Thursday, April 11th, a day of public fasting and prayer.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday without passing the tax bill. This resulted in a conservative caucus last night, at which the Governor was requested to call an extra session, which he has done and the Legislature meets again to-day at noon.

A FORM of nitro-glycerine has been discovered, called lithofracteur, which is said to be perfectly safe for all purposes of carrying or even firing—making no explosion, whether it is subjected to a violent shock or caught on fire, but as explosive as ever when it is ignited by a percussion-capped fuse. Experiments recently made by a committee of the British War Office showed the perfect safety. The lithofracteur was heated to 300 degrees Fahrenheit (further above boiling point than boiling point is above freezing), and no explosion or even ignition took place. The heaviest shocks were given to the lithofracteur in every form, and no explosion took place. Even when ignited in the ordinary way, it only burned slowly, without explosion. But when ignited by a percussion-capped fuse imbedded in the lithofracteur, the explosions were as forcible and violent as those of ordinary nitroglycerine. This is the explosive which a company has been organized in this form without any danger of accidents, and yet without any loss of its enormous explosive power.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

March 26, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ill	0	0	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	1	5
Louisville, Ky	0	0	0	1
Memphis, Tenn	0	0	0	2
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	0	0
New Orleans, La	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	0	0	2
Shreveport, La	0	11	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	0	2	0	0
St. Paul, Minn	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss	0	7	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—River eleven feet and falling. Departed—Packet, New Orleans; Arlington, St. Louis; Nightingale and Batesville, Arkansas river. The Lawrence is hourly expected from Nashville.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, March 26.—Weather clear and pleasant; mercury 50 to 56 noon. The river has fallen one foot. Port list: Arkansas Belle, Fayette, Bermuda, J. H. Groesbeck. Down—E. J. Hobbs, Mary Ament, Grey Eagle, Cornelia, Florence D. and all with good trips. Business very active and tonnage wanting.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 26.—River falling; six feet six inches in canal; four feet six inches in chute. Clear and cool; thermometer from 36 to 67. Business dull. Arrived—Comet and barges, St. Louis; Bostona Belle, Cincinnati; Argosy and barges, Pittsburgh; Nick Longworth, New Orleans.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 26.—Arrived—Emma C. Elliott, Memphis; Alaska, Cincinnati; Frank Pargoud, Memphis; City of Chester, St. Louis. Alaska, New Orleans; Emma Elliott, Cincinnati. The river has fallen eight inches; clear, thermometer 40 degs.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Arrived—St. Luke, Wranduff; Arkansas and Stradler, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Crescent City, New Orleans; Exchange, Pittsburgh; Liberty of Vicksburg. Departed—Minnie, Memphis; Huntsville, Peoria; Lucy Bertram, St. Johns and Arkansas Keokuk; Colorado, Vicksburg; Wm. G. Lamb, Wyandotte; Jaffa, Cincinnati; New Orleans; Mary E. Poe, Red river; Lady Pike and Josephine, upper Mississippi. River rising slowly. Weather clear and present.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS March 26.—Cloudy and pleasant. River rising. Arrived—Lady Lee, Cairo; St. Louis; Continental, New Orleans; Marble City, Vicksburg; Legal Tender, White river.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, March 26.—Snow rain and sleet this forenoon. Clear and pleasant this evening. River still rising; seven feet out. Departed—Minnie, St. Louis.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Arrived—Louisville, Cincinnati; Dexter, Susie Silver, St. Louis; Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed—Richmond, John Kyle, St. Louis; Jennie Howell, Arkansas. Cloudy and cool.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Cotton fair; prices firm; sales 3,500 bales; ordinary 20½c; low middlings 21⅜c; middlings 22¾c. Receipts 2,348 bales. Exports—Liverpool 2,473 bales; stock 162,028 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, March 26.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 20c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, March 26.—Cotton firm; middlings 21¾a 22c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 26.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, March 26.—Holders firm; demand and offerings light; middlings 21¾c.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., March 26.—Beef cattle—receipts 622. Cattle sold as high as last week for corresponding quality, but there were lots that changed hands at a fraction lower; sales of choice at $15 25a16 50; extra $16 25a16 00; first quality $8 85 a9 00; second $7 75a8 00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,291; sales in lots at $4 50a6 00 extra $6 50 a7 00.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Sugar dull; inferior 6¼c; prime 8¾a8¾c. Molasses in good demand; inferior fermenting 25a35c; fair fermenting 42½c; fair not fermenting 45c; prime rebolled 52½c; others unchanged.

VELOCITY OF ELECTRICITY.

New Method Proposed for Accurate Measurement.

The following paper on the "Velocity of Electricity" was read before the "Society of Natural Sciences of Western Pennsylvania," by George A. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, Electrician to the "Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company," and has been furnished us for publication, as a matter of much interest to electricians and scientists generally:

The very different results obtained by different investigations for the velocity of electricity has always appeared somewhat singular, to say the least, that is, when having regard to the figures in themselves only. A little consideration, however, will, I think, clear the mystery and enable us to assign a cause for the apparent anomaly, perhaps even be suggestive of a remedy; but that we may the more intelligently consider the relative results and get a fuller comprehension of their significance, let us first present some of the figures.

Thus: Wheatstone's original experiment with static electricity indicated a velocity of 288,000 miles per second; measurements of the Coast Survey Service, in 1849, gave 16,000 miles per second as a maximum velocity, though a rate as low as 11,000 miles was also observed. In 1850 Messrs. Fizean and Gramelle undertook a new determination, their results giving, with iron wire of 4½ mm. section, a velocity of 63,000 miles, and, with copper wire of 2½ mm. section, a velocity of 117,000 miles per second; whilst later measurements by the Coast Survey in 1868 make the velocity about 20,000 or 21,000 miles per second. To the foregoing we might add, too, Prof. Gould's experiments with the Atlantic cable, which give a velocity between 7,000 and 8,000 miles.

Now, these figures, taken at random from a variety of sources, are our present evaluations for the velocity of electricity, and I think you will agree with me in saying that they don't present us with a very definite idea of the subject we are considering. What, then, is the cause of this wide disagreement? Is it the result of carelessness? No; we would hesitate to say that; and yet we believe an important feature of the varying conditions under which many of these experiments were conducted has barely received its full consideration even, if not altogether overlooked.

But let us carry our investigation further. As in cables the retardation due to static induction has already received pretty general attention, and its values capable of being determined, since we are acquainted with the laws of its action, we will pass over that factor in the result, one which, though often alluded to, has, so far as I am aware, received no definite value. We call this factor resistance, and, that it has an important bearing upon the result we are led to believe from analogy. If, with a definite amount of static energy, a projectile is driven to a certain distance with a given velocity, manifestly the velocity will be reduced if, without increasing the motive power, we attach a train, for a part of the curve will be moving against a coming the additional resistance, so with electricity, the velocity will suffer retardation unless we increase the force to overcome the resistance. Now it is accepted as a postulate in electrical science that neither the nature nor the number of elements in a battery considered as a whole, consequently neither the tension nor the quantity of current, affect the velocity, and, as this is the case, we are driven to say that there remain no means for increasing its initial effects.

We must eliminate the affecting quantities if we would arrive at a definite result regarding velocity, and this suggests what at first sight might be called a novel idea, the expression of velocity in an absolute term; but, this need not trouble us, as we find considerable precedent handy, even in electro-dynamics. This, then, it seems, should be the real object of search, and it has appeared to me that we can best represent it as the distance traversed the unit of time, through a conductor conceived to be perfectly insulated and absolutely free from resistance. Of course, this is impossible, as we believe, the main causes of disagreement. If others exist, continued investigation would render them observable, when means could doubtless soon be found to successively eliminate them.

Having now indicated what I apprehend to be the true base, or unit if you please, there remains yet to consider of the means for its realization, and two methods present themselves: the first though possible by the use of electro-magnets would perhaps be found difficult to put in practical operation. That it would require the nicest accuracy in adjusting of armatures to the attractive forces of the magnets, while the inertia of magnet cores and armatures would produce another element of which account would have to be taken in the calculation; the second method, while being feasible, would, doubtless, also, lead to a more accurate determination. The following description will convey some idea of the arrangement. To a single axis we secure a disk, divided into any equal diameter, upon which place paper saturated with some chemical preparation capable of leaving distinct discolorations of the electric action; a preparation of ferro-cyanide of potassium with nit, ammonia and water would fill the conditions well; above and in connection with the disk, and in close proximity, reservoirs with capillary tubes in such a manner that the tubes bear upon the paper; fill the reservoirs with some liquid good conductor containing a large quantity of iron and maintain connection between the fluids of the reservoirs as well as between the disk and the battery employed in producing wires of varying resistance, and we have a general outline. Now, suppose we impart a definite rotary movement to the cylinders, say, for example, of one, five or ten revolutions per second, and establish an electric circulation from a previously interposed battery, we might have a block of metal occupying positions on the revolving cylinders dependent upon the point at which our battery is introduced and the relative resistances on either side, as also the like resistances between the cylinders and reservoirs. Knowing the exact number of revolutions made by the cylinder in a second, we have only to divide that number into the distance, the common axis in order to obtain a representation for a very small interval of time, and we know that this can be reduced to a degree of most accurate measurements. Two resistance valves, and at most four changes as regards application of battery, would, in my opinion, suffice to thoroughly eliminate affecting quantities and leave us the velocity as an absolute term. If desirable for further confirmation, comparison might be made by use with experiments on long and well insulated overland lines, these, on account of the comparative magnitude of surrounding dielectric, being but slightly affected with the retardative influence of induction.

The Tripartite Bridge Company.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Pittsburgh Ferry Company and some members of the Coal Men's Exchange seem to be, judging from the numerous resolutions and newspaper articles with which the public have been favored of late, greatly exercised over the Tripartite Bridge. No one complains of this —certainly. I am told, the Directors of the Bridge Company do not. They are pleased to hear expressions of opinion, or statements of fact, from any source, so that they be honest, honestly entertained, and the "facts" are facts. After affording every facility for the examination of their plans, the Directors of the Bridge Company seem to have thought that their duties lay in furthering the beneficent project committed to their hands by nearly six hundred stockholders, rather than in answering querulous complaints through the public press. Without authority to speak for any one but himself, the writer proposes, for the information of the stockholders and the public who have given the Board constant and generous encouragement, to state a few facts that are facts.

1st. The Directors of the Tripartite Bridge Company, sincerely desirous of building a bridge that while it would satisfy an acknowledged public necessity, would at the same time interfere to the least degree possible with the navigation of the rivers, sought the advice of the river and coal men. Willing to waive clear rights granted them under their charter, they expressed this willingness by putting their plans up for public inspection at the banking house of Robinson Brothers, and giving the Chamber of Commerce special invitation to call and examine them before the location of a single pier had been definitely settled upon.

2d. A committee from the Coal Exchange was appointed, and to them the plans were shown, and the purposes and wishes of the Bridge Company frankly and fully expressed. The individual members of this committee were courteous in manner and liberal in their views, granting that the bridge was a great public necessity, that it would sooner or later have to be built, and that it could be built, with slight modifications of the plans shown, without greatly affecting the river interests. But this committee went through the form of much of the public weal, and too little of immense coal tows and superannuated ferryboats, and so nothing was accomplished. Members of this committee, pleasantly ignoring such flimsy facts as chartered rights, stated that they would be satisfied—one "with a bridge 1,000 feet long"—another "with a tunnel" and as many piers as you choose in the Alleghany;" another, "with no piers at all in the river;" another, more moderate, "with eight hundred feet spans over both rivers and a reduction in height from ninety feet to seventy-five;" and another still, "with no reduction in height on any account." An agreeable set of gentlemen, truly!

3d. The Bridge Company finding that the Coal Exchange were either unable or unwilling to agree upon any terms that would permit the bridge to be built, proposed some costly changes to further test the disposition of the river and coal men towards a compromise. These changes are embodied in the proposed amendments to the bridge charter now before the Senate in Harrisburg. These are as follows: To lengthen the channel span over the Monongahela from 700 feet, on consideration of a reduction in height to 46 feet above extreme flood level, which would leave the channel span two hundred feet longer, and six feet higher than any bridge between Pittsburgh and St. Louis—the reduction in height to be subject to the approval of the Government engineers. Further concession was asked decreasing the Allegheny channel span from 500 feet to 300, this also subject to the same approval. The coal men declined agreeing to any change, and said that they would not be built agreeable to the decision of the United States Board of Engineers." To this the bridge company made immediate response, "It is so agreed. We will build as that board directs, if the coal men so agree." But that would not suit! Oh no! It might then be built, and what would then become of some valuable ferry boats? The conclusion reached was that a compromise might be made if the bridge company would build a span from the top of Coal Hill to the Soldiers' Monument, or abandon the project entirely, which I am happy to learn they have not the slightest intention of doing.

TRIPARTITE.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, March 26st, 1872.

	Due.
Bennett W. F., Fairview, Pa	3
Crow Catharine, California, Pa	3
Edmundson Clara, Fulton, Pa	3
Findley Mary A., Elizabeth, Pa	3
Martin Ella, Marysville	3
Thompson, Mrs. H. D., Fulton, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, March 26, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barom'r	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind	Velocity	Force	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.20	34	07	N W	1	06	R
Cairo	30.02	62	01	S W	1	08	R
Chicago, Ill	30.06	42	08	S W	1	07	A
Cincinnati, O	30.31	50	08	S E	4	06	A
Davenport, Iowa	30.03	40	08	S E	4	06	A
Detroit, Mich	30.17	36	08	N W	1	07	A
Louisville, Ky	30.27	47	06	N W	1	01	R
Milwaukee, Wis	30.11	36	08	N W	1	07	A
Nashville, Tenn	30.20	56	07	S W	1	04	R
New Orleans, La	30.16	70	04	S W	1	04	A
Pittsburgh, Pa	30.19	39	03	N W	1	08	R
St. Louis, Mo	30.06	52	07	S W	1	06	A
St. Paul, Minn	30.23	31	07	N W	2	02	A
Vicksburg	30.25	66	01	S W	1	04	A

Character of the winds to wave space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, light breeze; C, fresh breeze; D, strong breeze; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, moss, violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the lines of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

In this connection noting changes in the barometer and thermometer the minus sign only is used.

LIGHT WANTED.

An Extraordinary Account.

Would it not be prudent for the City Controller to make a little more satisfactory explanation of the following item from his lately published report.

OUTSTANDING TAXES UNACCOUNTED FOR FEB. 1, 1872

Year.	Amount.
1850	$ 193 27
1860	9,099 62
1861	132 00
1862	85 51
1863	644 12
1864	981 43
1865	16,998 90
1866	29,371 11
1867	1,009 93
1868	1,535 00
1869	3,178 62
1870	7,021 10
1871	102,356 23
	$173,556 84

A great many persons would be very much pleased to know how such large sums of money, and running for such a long series of years, should, on the 1st of February, 1872, be unaccounted for. If they are "bad debts" or "old operations," let it be so nominated. If not, and ex-collectors or ex-treasurers have any explanations to make, let Mr. McGowan declare them in order. Time!

RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

A Thief Operates on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—A Big Haul Made.

Some heavy robberies were committed in a sleeping coach on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at an early hour yesterday morning. We learn that the train to which the car in question was attached, left New York at 8:30 on Monday night. Among the passengers were Mr. Alex. Evans, Jr. and Mr. B. C. Lauth of this city. Shortly before the train reached Altoona, for breakfast, the gentlemen mentioned discovered that they had been robbed. Mr. Evans lost his diamond studs which were taken out of his shirt bosom and which were valued at some $900. Also $30 in cash and a revolver. Mr. Lauth had stolen from him his gold watch, valued at $375, and cash to the amount of $70. A German gentleman on the same car was relieved of his pocket-book containing $80 in national currency. On the discovery of the robberies the car was searched, but none of the stolen property was recovered. It was supposed that the thief operated east of Harrisburg, and left the train at that point. There have been no arrests.

South Pittsburgh Council.

Last evening the South Pittsburgh Council held a regular meeting in the new engine house. Members present: Messrs. Haines, Moorhead, Kerr, Cassiday, Brown, and Burgess Murray.

The report of T. S. Stewart, Treasurer of the borough, was read, showing a balance of $543 60 against the treasurer.

Mr. Haines moved that the report be received and referred to the Auditor of the borough. Carried.

A bill of Mr. John M. Irwin, of Pittsburgh, for three dozen chairs, gave rise to considerable discussion, and was finally laid over for further consideration.

J. W. Patterson handed in a bill amounting to $48 for fixing the grade of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad within the limits of the borough. Referred.

A bill from the Street Commissioner, amounting to $120 49, was ordered to be paid.

A bill from John McCombs, amounting to $5 75, was also ordered to be paid.

Warrants were drawn for the payment of the police for the past month.

A bill of Charles Kolbecker for "salting the fire plugs," amounting to $23 75. Warrant ordered.

Mr. Sewart, Treasurer of the Borough, stated that under the old bill he was unable to negotiate bonds for more than seventy-seven or seventy-five cents on the dollar. He was unwilling to assume the responsibility of negotiating them at that figure.

The chair announced the following standing committees: Finance—Kerr, Brown, Haines; Streets—Haines, Cassiday, Williams; Fire and Hose—Brown, Kerr, Moorhead.

Mr. Moorhead moved to proceed to elect officers. The motion prevailed, when the election was proceeded with. Following is the result:

Treasurer, H. D. Rolfe; Street Commissioner, W. E. Richard, elected by acclamation; High Constable, John Stemmler; Borough Solicitor, Samuel Harper.

Mr. Haines moved to recommend to the Burgess to appoint Charles Havis Assistant Constable. Carried.

Mr. Haines moved to instruct the Burgess to collect bills, documents, books, etc., referring to borough matters. Carried.

Council then adjourned until Monday evening next.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Berks County Drover Murdered in Union County Thirty Years Ago—Deathbed Confession of One of His Slayers.

The Lewisburg *Journal* of last week contains the following:

No doubt many of our readers will remember a rumor which was in circulation some thirty years ago, that a man traveling on horseback through Penns Valley Narrows had been foully dealt with. The rumor was based upon the fact that the body of a horse was found some twenty rods from the pike, which had apparently been knocked down with a cudgel and killed. The horse was found several days after he was killed by some boys who were out gunning. Other circumstances connected with the affair caused a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood. Some half a dozen citizens were soon after summoned to the spot, who reported that the case required a thorough investigation. A call was made upon the citizens to come, and a day appointed to make search for the body of the man supposed to have been murdered.

On the day appointed, a number of men from Center and Union counties repaired to the spot where the horse was found and set out in squads through the woods, and searched all day closely, but found nothing. They then concluded that if found murdered as was their suspicions, and that a man had really been murdered, his body must have been sunk in some pond. On the next day they found it, and then appointed to let the water out of the dam.

On the night before the day fixed upon to let off the water, the gates were drawn by some unknown parties and the water let out. The feelings of the searching parties can only be imagined, when next day they found things in such a condition. Those who had given the matter very little thought and had ridiculed the idea of there being any foul play in the matter, changed their opinions at once changed their minds, and the excitement became intense. Search was, however, made in the mill dam, when fresh tracks were found that had no doubt been made the previous night by parties who had been wading through the mud, but no further developments were brought to light.

Various rumors were in circulation. Several parties were implicated in the crime, but, as in most cases of this kind, the rumors were mostly, if not all, unfounded, and the occurrence was seemingly forgotten.

Some ten years ago, however, it was published in the newspapers in certain localities in this State that a man, who had been a former resident of Union county, had confessed upon his deathbed that he was one of a party who had murdered a man in Penns Valley Narrows some twenty years previous to that date. This news created some little excitement at the time, but it soon also died out.

Within the few days, rumor has it that a certain man who moved to the West from the upper end of the county many years since, had lately died, and had confessed at his deathbed that he was one of the party who committed the Penns Valley Narrows murder, some thirty years ago, and had implicated three others, one of whom appeared in the dream they afterwards killed at a tavern this side of the Narrows, and they discovered that he had a large amount of money, being a drover from Berks county; that they at once laid a plan to kill and rob him; that they followed him through the Narrows to the place near where the horse was found killed, and murdered him. The poor unfortunate has been allowed to remain in jail for many days, and no agent or other representative of the State Executive has turned up to take care of the prisoner.

Will Messrs. Varner and Murray, or their attorney, Mr. Woods, or "any other man" in authority, please call at the county jail and take cognizance of this case. The poor prisoner has refused to eat anything for several days, and if the proper authorities, the County Poor Directors, do not attend to the case, we may be called on to chronicle a Coroner's inquest.

A Sorrowful Accident.

The Coroner yesterday was called upon to perform his melancholy duties on the body of an infant child of Mr. John Lots, of Squirrel Hill. The child died yesterday morning at seven o'clock, of injuries received accidentally at the hands of its m